

1962

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

4713

REMOVAL OF COST CEILING FOR IMPROVEMENT OF NEW YORK STATE BARGE CANAL

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, for myself and Senator KEATING, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend Public Law 409, 74th Congress, to remove the present \$27 million cost ceiling for the Federal program of improvement of the New York State Barge Canal.

This program of improvement, authorized in 1935, provides for raising bridges and deepening and widening channels. At the time of authorization, the \$27 million cost figure seemed reasonable; however, the work has gone forward slowly and costs have risen to such an extent that it is now estimated that the total cost of the project will be in excess of \$35 million. Approximately \$25 million in Federal funds has already been spent and the State of New York has allocated \$15 million more with the understanding that it will be reimbursed by the Federal Government for moneys actually spent. However, in view of the existing cost ceiling, the Corps of Engineers cannot guarantee reimbursement of the entire additional \$8.7 million required to complete the project, and work on the canal will shortly have to be suspended. If the improvement program is not completed, still existing bottlenecks will render these improvements virtually useless and the \$25 million in Federal funds already spent will be wasted. I hope, therefore, that the Congress will take prompt action on this bill as soon as possible.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3072) to amend Public Law 409, 74th Congress, to authorize the appropriations necessary to carry out authorized improvements in the project for the Great Lakes-Hudson River Waterway, introduced by Mr. JAVITS (for himself and Mr. KEATING), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATING TO TERMS OF COURT AT NEW LONDON AND BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference for myself and my colleague, the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], two bills dealing with the U.S. district court of Connecticut.

The first bill would permit the addition of the city of New London as a seat of the U.S. district court and it would also permit the rental of temporary facilities in that city of suitable court space.

The second bill makes provision for the rental of courtroom space in the city of Bridgeport, already a seat of the U.S. district court, but lacking adequate facilities at the present time for the holding of court.

The administration of Federal justice in Connecticut has been seriously curtailed due to the lack of adequate court facilities and for this reason my colleague and I are joining in introducing this legislation which will do much to

reduce our Federal dockets as well as help with the pressing courtroom space problems facing both the eastern and western parts of our State.

We feel that this legislation is necessary to the proper and orderly administration of justice in the district of Connecticut and urge early and affirmative action on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bills will be received and appropriately referred.

The bills, introduced by Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. BUSH), were received, read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

S. 3073. A bill to provide for holding terms of the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut at New London; and

S. 3074. A bill to waive the limitations and restrictions of section 142 of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the holding of court at Bridgeport, Conn., by the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut.

AMENDMENT TO THE MINERAL LEASING ACT TO INCLUDE GEOTHERMAL STEAM

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.

My bill would permit the Secretary of the Interior to lease the public lands of the United States for exploration and development of geothermal steam.

In the past years, considerable research has been accomplished in an effort to harness this great source of energy. Only recently a breakthrough was made, so that now there is in operation in Sonoma County, Calif., a steamplant which has a capacity of 12,500 kilowatts utilizing geothermal steam as an energy to generate this electricity. This cheap source of energy will indeed play a major part in further developing the western section of our country.

At the present time, development of this vast untapped source of energy is taking place on privately owned land. My bill thus would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue leases on the public domain under regulations promulgated by him to further develop and utilize this energy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3075) to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 in order to authorize geothermal steam leases under the provisions of such act, introduced by Mr. BIBLE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AMENDMENT TO THE MINERAL LEASING ACT TO INCLUDE LITHIUM

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 to include lithium.

At the present time, leases may be granted to explore for lithium as a related product of potassium and sodium. My bill merely would clarify the existing

act and expressly set out that leases on the public domain may be granted to explore for lithium and other related products.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3076) to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 in order to authorize lithium, rubidium, cesium, or bromine leases and permits under the provisions of such act, introduced by Mr. BIBLE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PROPOSED JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on National Security Strategy.

The functions of the joint committee would be:

First. To make a comprehensive and continuing study of all matters relating to our national strategy.

Second. To study means and methods whereby the processes used for the development of our national strategy may be improved in a manner consistent with the constitutionally established structure of our Government, and whereby the activities of governmental and nongovernmental instrumentalities used for the development and implementation of that national strategy may be coordinated with greater effectiveness in the national interest.

Third. For the information of the several committees of the Congress dealing with legislation which relates to or affects the national strategy, not later than March 1 of each year—beginning with the year 1964—to file a report with the Senate and House of Representatives containing its findings and recommendations with respect to national strategy matters, and from time to time to make other reports and recommendations to the Senate and House of Representatives as it deems advisable.

I have been working for some time trying to more fully understand and comprehend our national security strategy problems as they relate to the preservation of freedom and world peace. I have come to the conclusion that since World War II national security strategy has grown to embrace every facet of national strength—scientific, economic, social, political, diplomatic, and military.

Prior to World War II, and even during the war, our national strategy was fairly simple and comprehensible within the framework of our existing institutions.

However, since World War II, many fundamental advances in human knowledge and the physical sciences have been made resulting in a technological revolution of unprecedented scope and implications. This revolution has been responsible for the development of new and largely untested means and instru-

mentalities for destruction never before within the comprehension of man.

The complexity and unknown significance of these fast-changing times in relation to the scientific, economic, social, political, diplomatic, and military considerations have made increasingly difficult the formulation of a sound and effective strategy for national security and world peace.

Consequently, our Government has come more and more to rely upon privately organized and operated organizations and instrumentalities for advice and solution of much of our national security policy. As a result, the development, design, and direction of our national strategy for survival have been increasingly influenced by institutions and personnel outside of the executive and legislative branches of our Government. It is said that the justification for this is that our strategy goes beyond that which might be determined by military or diplomatic considerations alone.

I would give great credit to private organizations and personnel who have been working in this field and who have undoubtedly contributed tremendously to the formulation of our national security policy and strategy.

However, it seems urgent, essential, and fundamentally important that the Congress should move to organize immediately in an effective manner to discharge its vital function in the formulation of national security strategy.

Under the present organization of the Congress the various aspects of the problem of national strategy are committed to different committees within each body with the result that no means presently exist within the Congress for evaluating the problem in its entirety or for effectively helping toward evolving a well-considered, unified national strategic program.

Under our Constitution, the ultimate responsibility and obligation for a sound, total and effective national strategy rests jointly with the legislative and the executive branches of our Government.

I believe that in order for the Congress to meet its responsibility and obligation it should provide a joint committee for continuous study, coordination, information and recommendation on all the various and complex matters that affect and shape our national strategy.

If this joint committee were established, I believe it would not only be of great assistance to the regular functioning committees of the Congress in their respective fields involved with national strategy, but it would likewise help every Member of the Congress to make a greater contribution and be more effective in the discharge of his responsibilities to this important obligation.

It would seem to me also that it would be most helpful to the executive branch of our Government in its overall recommendations on national strategy which necessarily must be considered and implemented by the Congress.

The establishment of this joint committee would bring the Congress in as a full and effective partner with the execu-

tive branch in the design and conduct of national strategy.

It would, in my opinion, even be of help to the able, private scientific intellectual strategic studies community which due to the complexity and magnitude of the problem is little understood except among themselves. This community is a totally new factor of strength.

The establishment of this joint committee as far as the Congress is concerned, would institutionalize under our Constitution all efforts properly bearing on the strategymaking processes.

I am convinced that there are many Members of Congress who have given consideration as to how the Congress should put its house in better order to meet its constitutional responsibilities and obligations for national security strategy. I welcome cosponsorship of this joint resolution in the Senate, and I am hopeful that any interested Members of the other body will introduce a similar resolution.

In respect to this subject, I refer to volume 3, pages 7 and 8 of the staff reports and recommendations of the Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery, chaired by the distinguished Senator from the State of Washington [Mr. JACKSON]. In the final statement, dated, November 15, 1961, this subcommittee reports as follows:

Although the subcommittee inquiry was directed toward the executive branch, there is clearly much room for improvement on Capitol Hill.

One major problem is fragmentation. The Congress is hard put to deal with national security policy as a whole.

The difficulty starts with the executive branch. Except in the state of the Union and the budget messages, it presents national security information and program requests to the Congress in bits and pieces.

The present mode of operation of the congressional system compounds the problem. The authorization process treats as separable matters which are not really separable. Foreign affairs, defense matters, space policies, and atomic energy programs are handled in different committees. It is the same with money matters. Income and outgo, and the relation of each to the economy, come under different jurisdictions.

There is no place in the Congress, short of the floors of the Senate and the House, where the requirements of national security and the resources needed on their behalf, are considered in their totality.

The need is to give the Congress, early in each session, better opportunities to review our national security programs as a whole.

I have endeavored to make this statement brief. I know that I have oversimplified it. It is my hope, however, that, as a result of its briefness, it will be read with resulting consideration and appropriate action by the Congress for the establishment of a Joint Committee on National Security Strategy.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, I am more than happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD]. I am very grateful, indeed, for his encouragement, his interest, and his help in the presenting of the Senate joint resolution.

Mr. DODD. I thank my colleague for his kind remarks. However, I do not seek to take credit for this presentation. The distinguished Senator from Delaware was kind enough to bring the resolution to my attention. I think the Senator has done a great service, not only for the Senate and the Congress of the United States, but also for the country as a whole.

I am happy and proud to join as a cosponsor of the joint resolution. I hope that all our colleagues will take time to read it. It is perhaps one of the most important matters which has been suggested to the Senate in a long time. I hope we shall get favorable committee action, and later favorable action in the Senate, and favorable consideration by the other body.

Mr. BOGGS. I thank my distinguished colleague. As I say, I am very grateful indeed for his encouragement and support. Along with him, I welcome consideration of the joint resolution by other Members of this body.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution may be printed in its entirety at this point in the RECORD, following these remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 177) providing for the establishment of a joint committee of the two Houses of the Congress to study all matters relating to national strategy, introduced by Mr. Boggs (for himself and Mr. Dodd), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the fundamental advances in human knowledge concerning the physical sciences made during and subsequent to World War II have produced a technological revolution of unprecedented scope and implications; and

Whereas that revolution has been responsible for the development of new and largely untested means and instrumentalities for destruction never before within the competence of man; and

Whereas the complexity of the resulting weapons systems has necessitated reliance upon personnel specially trained in new and advanced scientific disciplines, not only for the evolution, design, evaluation, and production of such weapons systems, but also for the determination of basic doctrine with respect to their strategic employment and their interrelationship for the establishment of an effective capability for national defense; and

Whereas the United States Government has come to an increasing degree to rely upon privately organized and operated organizations and instrumentalities for the solution of those problems; and

Whereas in consequence the development, design, and direction of our national strategy for survival has been increasingly influenced by institutions and instrumentalities outside the executive and legislative branches of the Government; and

Whereas such strategy is no longer determined by military and diplomatic considerations alone, but by complex economic, scientific, social, political, and psychological considerations as well, thereby increasing the difficulty of formulating a sound and effective strategy; and

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Whereas under the present organization of the Congress various aspects of the problem of national strategy are committed to different committees within each House, with the result that, in the discharge of its vital function of formulating national policy, no means presently exist within the Congress for evaluating that problem in its entirety or for evolving a well-considered unified national strategic program; and

Whereas the Congress is ever cognizant that the free institutions of the United States and the preservation of world peace is dependent upon the development of a sound and effective national strategy, and that under our Constitution the ultimate responsibility and obligation therefor rests jointly with the Congress and the executive; and

Whereas in order to meet its responsibility and obligation more effectively, the Congress should provide effective means for a continuous study of all the various and complex matters that affect and shape our national strategy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) there is established a Joint Committee on National Security Strategy (hereinafter referred to as the "joint committee"). Such committee shall be composed of nine Members of the Senate who shall be appointed by the President of the Senate and nine Members of the House of Representatives who shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. In each instance not more than five Members shall be members of the same political party.

(b) It shall be the function of the joint committee—

(1) to make a comprehensive and continuing study of all matters relating to the national strategy of the United States;

(2) to study means and methods whereby the processes used for the development of our national strategy may be improved in a manner consistent with the constitutionally established structure of our Government, and whereby the activities of governmental and nongovernmental instrumentalities used for the development and implementation of that national strategy may be coordinated with greater effectiveness in the national interest; and

(3) for the information of the several committees of the Congress dealing with legislation which relates to or affects the national strategy, not later than March 1 of each year (beginning with the year 1964) to file a report with the Senate and the House of Representatives containing its findings and recommendations with respect to national strategy matters, and from time to time to make other reports and recommendations to the Senate and House of Representatives as it deems advisable.

Sec. 2. (a) Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection.

(b) The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members upon its initial organization and at the beginning of each Congress. The chairmanship shall alternate between the Senate and the House of Representatives with each Congress. The vice chairman shall act in the place of the chairman in the absence of the chairman, and shall be selected from the House other than the House from which the chairman is selected.

(c) A majority of the joint committee shall constitute a quorum except that a lesser number, to be fixed by the joint committee, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of administering oaths and taking sworn testimony.

Sec. 3. The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times within the United States, to hold such hearings, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, and to take such testimony as it deems advisable.

Sec. 4. (a) The joint committee may employ and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, and other employees as it deems necessary in the performance of its duties.

(b) The joint committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, and facilities of the departments and agencies of the Government, and also of private research agencies.

Sec. 5. The expenses of the joint committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate from funds appropriated for the joint committee upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the joint committee.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY WEEK

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I wish to call to the attention of the Senate that National Highway Week will be observed during the period May 20-26.

All of us are highway users, directly or indirectly, and the progressive advance of our American economy would not have been possible without the Federal-aid highway program which Congress authorized in 1916. This program has been carried on during the intervening years under a unique partnership between the Federal Government, represented by the Bureau of Public Roads, and the States, represented by the respective State highway departments.

As a result of this partnership effort, the United States now has the world's best road network. This network, however, needs continual rebuilding to keep pace with the needs of a growing population, an expanding economy, and our national defense requirements.

Last year Congress, at President Kennedy's request, enacted new financing measures to speed this roadbuilding effort. As a result, we are in a position to complete the 41,000-mile National System of Interstate and Defense Highways by 1972 and to accelerate work on the traditional primary, secondary and urban highway program.

The Nation has a vital stake in this program. Today 76 million motor vehicles traverse our roads and streets. By 1976 the total will have grown to 113 million, and this growth is merely in numbers and does not reflect the increasing use of each motor vehicle in the years ahead.

In recognition of our tremendous dependence upon motor vehicle transportation and its meaning to our citizens, it is appropriate that Congress should give appropriate recognition to the 1962 observance of National Highway Week during the period May 20-26. I submit a resolution calling attention to this observance, and I urge every Senator to support it.

I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 65) was read, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Whereas the dependence of the American economy on its three and one-half million miles of highways has been clearly established and proven by the registration of more than seventy-six million automobiles, trucks, and buses; and

Whereas the development of our national highway system has been a remarkable accomplishment during the last half century, in spite of wars, depressions, and other economic uncertainties; and

Whereas the present United States road network reflects credit on the unique Federal-State partnership arrangement which has financed, built, and maintained it; and

Whereas one-sixth of the American population depends directly on highways for its livelihood; while every American is increasingly dependent on highways for education, recreation, national and international security, as well as religious, fraternal, cultural, and family life; and

Whereas the direct benefits to the highway user of the construction of adequate highways have been conservatively estimated at three times their cost; and the extra dividends include the upgrading of property values, creation of new industrial, commercial and residential sites, the reduction of death and human suffering by cutting the accident toll, and the joy and pleasure of motoring on adequate, safe highways; and

Whereas the increasing need for better highways of adequate capacity to meet ever-increasing traffic demands should receive the public attention it deserves and requires if proper citizen support of national highway goals is to be sustained; and

Whereas the week of May 20 to 26, 1962, provides an opportunity for due recognition of the foregoing achievements and accomplishments: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House concurring), That the week of May 20 to May 26, 1962, is hereby designated as "National Highway Week", and the President is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon all the people of the United States for the observance of such week with appropriate proceedings and ceremonies.

VETERAN WELFARE WORKER
RETIRES IN MONTANA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, we in the Congress all recognize that the basic foundation of our Federal Government, the State, and local governments as well, is the dedicated public servant. These men and women contribute many years of their lives to various positions in government. They are the ones that keep it operating.

I have just learned of the retirement of a very close friend in Montana. John B. Kemp is retiring from his post as Roosevelt County welfare supervisor after 30 years of service. It is not a glamorous job but it is one to which John Kemp was dedicated, carrying out his duties with understanding and care.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kemp have contributed much to the community of Wolf Point with their many charitable services and civic leadership. The Kemps have raised a family of which they can be justly proud. In short Roosevelt County and the city of Wolf Point are fortunate to have the Kemp family and

I have had a most pleasant association with the family over the years.

Appropriate recognition has been given to John Kemp in recent weeks and I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a news story from the March 15, 1962, issue of the Herald-News published in Wolf Point, Mont.

There being no objection, the news story was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JOHN KEMP, WELFARE SUPERVISOR, RETIRING

Starting in 1932 with a job intended to last 2 or 3 months, John B. Kemp, county welfare supervisor, this week retired after 30 years' service.

In retirement Kemp was honored with a party given by fellow employees at the courthouse in Wolf Point. Honored with Mr. Kemp was Mrs. Kemp, who has donated 25½ years to the American Cancer Society. Together, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp have donated over 57 years to volunteer work on various civic causes. Mrs. Kemp began work with the cancer society in 1936. In 1948 she became county chairman, a job she held until 1961. She remains as county memorial chairman.

In November Kemp was honored at a district welfare meeting and banquet in Wolf Point. At the eight-county dinner he was awarded a plaque for service from 1932 to 1962.

Kemp began his work as secretary of the Daniels County Relief Committee in Scobey. The office was scheduled to be maintained about 2 of 3 months. At the 1933 session of Montana Legislature the Montana Relief Commission was created and relief committees appointed in all counties. Kemp was retained as secretary and continued in that capacity about a year.

Montana Relief Commission officials of Helena then recommended him for the position of Federal disbursing officer when the Civil Works Administration began operations in December of 1933. Primary job, Kemp recalled, was to issue worker paychecks in Valley, Roosevelt, Sheridan and Daniels Counties. "I signed 12,220 checks on the U.S. Treasurer, totaling approximately one-quarter million dollars," he said. "We also issued checks to workers on the Agricultural Census Survey in 14 eastern Montana counties," he added.

In 1937, after passing of the Civil Works Administration and the birth of the Public Welfare Department, Kemp became one of the department's pioneers. After passing required written and oral examinations, Kemp was asked to accept the position of Welfare Supervisor for Roosevelt County, a position he held from April 1937 until retirement March 15, 1962.

During the years of public work Kemp has been responsible for expenditure of approximately \$10 million. He said the office has been understaffed throughout most of his term, due to lack of qualified workers. An overtime load averaging 12 hours per week was necessary during his first 27½ years of public service, he said, "but I slowed up some after a heart attack in 1959." He noted overtime worked while welfare supervisor would amount to 25 years or \$50,000 in value donated to Roosevelt County and Montana taxpayers.

During World War II Kemp was assigned the job, along with regular welfare work, of making special investigations for the Selective Service System. He was required to send a confidential report to the Armed Services on every draftee. At the war's end he received citations from President Truman and General Hershey, Gov. Sam Ford and General Mitchell.

Other prized papers in Kemp's collection include certificates of appreciation for volunteer work from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Recently he received a citation from Gov. Tim Babcock for 25 years distinguished service with the Welfare Department, from the date of its organization, March 4, 1937, through March 4, 1962. This citation was issued to only seven Department employees.

Kemp has also received letters recently from the State administrator of the Montana Department of Public Welfare, the director of the Division of Public Assistance of the Department of Welfare and from the Board of Commissioners of Roosevelt County. All three thanked him for devotion to duty during his 30 years with relief and welfare agencies in Montana.

RECOMMENDATION BY MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE ON TRADE EXPANSION ACT

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the proposals for modifying U.S. trade agreements with other nations, still before the Ways and Means Committee, involve some of the most significant decisions that will be required during this session of Congress.

Throughout history, trade has played a major role in the progress of, and relations among, nations.

However, we have learned that trade must be a two-way street.

With an ever-expanding agricultural and industrial capacity, often exceeding domestic consumption or utilization, we will need more and more new markets for the future.

If possible, then, we need to design a trade policy that will perform the seemingly, but not necessarily contradictory, dual job of promoting export trade but, at the same time, guarding against too great harm to our domestic industries from a too-large volume of imports.

Recently I was privileged to receive from Harry Hoffman, president of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, a detailed analysis and evaluation of H.R. 9900, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The analysis, I believe, deserves the consideration of Congress.

I am well aware, of course, that, with H.R. 9900 still in the Ways and Means Committee undergoing hearings, it is not possible to determine just what kind of bill will come up for a vote. Nevertheless, I believe that the time for consideration of such views is in the formative stages, not after positions have hardened and the ink is dry on the bill.

I therefore respectfully invite the attention of my colleagues on the Finance Committee, as well as the Ways and Means Committee, and other Members of Congress, to these views, and request unanimous consent to have them printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the views were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

H.R. 9900: TRADE EXPANSION ACT OF 1962

1. Milwaukee, the Nation's 11th largest city, ranks high in the value of its exports. As such, the city and its commercial enterprises are vitally interested in expansion of foreign commerce. The Milwaukee Association of Commerce has consistently advocated reduction of impediments to increased foreign trade. The association believes in

an expanded trade, and therefore agrees in principle with most of the provisions of the statement of purposes of the administration's proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962, known as H.R. 9900.

2. The association is apprehensive, however, that H.R. 9900, as presently written, is a hasty effort to reach a greater degree of free trade with the world. Furthermore, it fails to recognize that Congress has the primary responsibility for trade policies of our country and the right to exercise final control over these policies. This is especially apparent in the bill's recommendations that authority be granted the President, within the next 5-year period, beginning July 1962, to negotiate complete elimination of customs' tariffs on a large variety of articles, 80 percent or more of whose aggregate world export values are accounted for by the United States and the European Economic Community. Authority granted in the bill is given on an "as he (the President) determines" basis, with no provision for control and/or direction by the Congress. This is at odds with the traditional checks and balances provided in the Constitution as a necessary part of the Government of a free people.

3. The Common Market has brought together European countries of diverse histories and economies and is shaping them into an integrated economic unit to gradually eliminate trade barriers, including customs tariffs, between them. In these countries living standards and labor rates vary but are not too widely diverse to discourage economic integration. To ease the process of economic unity, members of the EEC decided on a period of 12 years in which to complete their integration and completely eliminate customs tariffs among themselves. It is true they have accelerated their move in this direction. However, most of the 12 years are still expected to elapse before full freedom from customs' tariffs is achieved. The U.S. industrial labor wage rate is from three to four times that found within EEC countries. Yet H.R. 9900 contemplates the United States achieving its major goal with the EEC in a substantially shorter period of time. Quite likely, this will prove to be an impossible obstacle for many important U.S. industries to overcome in the period demanded.

4. The U.S. Government proposes that in the event definite distress is encountered by segments of U.S. industry and labor, the taxpayer will step in and foot the bill. We are confident that most U.S. industries do not desire such assistance but would much prefer to face realities of a freer trading world by being given a reasonable economic climate in which to achieve any reorientation through their own efforts. The amount of time a given industry will require to adjust itself will vary greatly, depending upon its own specific problems.

Presumably, many an industry which would encounter real distress in the brief time limit proposed in H.R. 9900 would adjust satisfactorily and continue to employ its people if a longer period of time was available. This would reduce resulting distress and the necessity for the taxpayer to foot perhaps large, and certainly unknown and unnecessary amounts of adjustment assistance.

During the last 3 years, European labor rates have risen by a substantially greater percentage than have those of the United States (although it is still doubtful that actual dollar-and-cent wage increases in Europe have exceeded those in the United States during the same period). It appears that European labor rates will continue their accelerated rise. If sufficient time elapses during this upward trend—resulting in an effective narrowing of the gap between European and U.S. wages scales—the transition to freer trade can probably be achieved with-

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<p>Remarks: Attached is an extract from the <u>Congressional Record</u> of Tuesday, 27 March containing the remarks of Senator Boggs and Senator Dodd on the floor of the Senate when they introduced a joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on National Security Strategy. Some of the more important points of their remarks have been marked and the resolution is printed in its entirety. The resolution has been referred to the Senate Committee on Armed Services.</p>					
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